TWEED'S ESCAPE.

THE JURY DISAGREE.

MR. PECKHAM'S DEMAND FOR AN IMMEDIATE TRIAL MET BY PLEAS FOR DELAY—A DECISION EXPECTED TO-DAY—AN OATH TO SECRECY TAKEN IN THE JURY ROOM-PROBABLY EIGHT FOR ACQUITTAL.

The shifting scenes of the great Tweed trial closed, yesterday, with the return of the jury, after a night of deliberation. When the doors were opened in the morning, the Court-room was jammed in 50 seconds, and the officers were fairly carried off their feet by the excited curiosity-seekers. In 15 minutes, so intense became the pressure of new comers upon an already stiffing room, that the doors were closed and the idlers foreibly barred out. When Mr. Tweed came in with his secretary, Foster Dewey, and passed the compliments of the morning with his retinue of counsel, his countenance looked fresh and his spirits seemed buoyant, and he con versed with Sheriff Brennau and many others.

At 10:30 a. m. the jury filed promptly into their places, and at once silence took the place of chat, and every body waited anxiously for the verdict, if there should be one. Mr. Tweed showed very slight signs of anxiety or even curiosity, and gazed leisurely at the jurors, as hough the duration of their conference had inspired him with perfect confidence in the result.

The usual question was put, and the answer came-always a disappointing one—"We have not agreed."

Judge Davis inquired: "Is there any prospect of your

being able to agree, Mr. Foreman i" The Foreman replied that he could not tell-he thought

Judge Davis, after a few minutes' thought said: I sup pose you have exerted all efforts to agree, and I do not see that any benefit can result from keeping you out longer. At the same time, if any of the rest of the jury would like to express any opinion on that subject, should like to hear him as to the probability of agreeing. Another lurer said there was no prospect. They were the same way since 11 p. m.

Judge Davis—Then you are discharged, gentlemen.

The whole thing was thus over in a moment and the jurors without a word more caught up their hats, and disappeared as rapidly and almost as mysteriously as the mist before the sun; so that none of the members of the press, who were present in great numbers. were quick enough to catch one of them, and no trustworthy rumor of count was heard. Simple rumogs were rife, however, and before the talking ceased everybody "knew" just how they stood. Meantime novel proceedings [were occupying the attention of the Court.

A NEW TRIAL URGED AND OPPOSED. As soon as the jury had gone Mr. Peckham rose, and to e of the audience, and particularly of the counsel for the defense, made the following rather startling motion :

Your Honor, in the case on which we have expended over two weeks, the disappointment is universal that our efforts have been in vain, and that it has resulted in no verdict. On the part of the prosecution we all feit that public justice can only be attained in most cases, and more especially in cases of this character, by a persistent effort to arrive at some conclusion. We feel that a case such as this, and prosented as this has been, ought to have satisfied the jury; that the jury should have been able to arrive at a conclusion; and we feel that it is necessary and proper for the furtherance of public justice that some result should immediately be arrived at. We, therefore, move the immediate trial of this case again at this present moment, and ask the Court to direct a panel of jurors to be summoned and proceed with the trial. Your Honor, in the case on which we have exper

It did not take many seconds for Mr. Field to find his voice, and he was on his feet in an instant to repel the motion sprung so unexpectedly upon him. He replied

We think, your Honor, this request is novel and remarkable, and not to be acceded to. We have been eagaged now the better part of three weeks, since Jan. 6, in the trial of the case. We are all exhausted. We do not feel able to enter immediately upon the retrial of the case. The strain upon body, as well as mind, has been very great. We have been kept in a court-room not it for anybody to breathed in, and I for one cannot endure such atmosphere for another three weeks. Besides, Sir, we have been informed that the civil case is to be brought on peremptorily, on Feb. 17, with an intimation that it will be called out of its order, upon the right of preference possessed by the people, and our attention must be directed to it, and has been, in part; and we shall need all the time we can spare from other avocations to prepare for it. We think it would be a very great hardship if we should be forced into a trial of this case now, and we think, moreover, that there ought to be a lattle time for us all to cool before we undertake another operation that will be likely to heat us as this has done, for it has generated an unusual quantity of heat all around. We do not suppose this case is to be tried differently from others. This is the highest crimial court in the city. The jail is full of murderers; this is a case of misdemeanor; and why it should be sought to be taken out of the ordinary course because of claimor among the public or in the newspapers is detrimental to justice; it tends to pervert its course, and we protest against it. Let these persons, accused of violent crimes, be tried. It is of more importance than that this case of misdemeanor should be tried. These are public considerations; the others are private ones; and on both we respectfully, but carnestly, object to the trial of this case going on again.

Mr. Peckham's Rejoinder. We think, your Honor, this request is novel and re-markable, and not to be acceded to. We have been MR. PECKRAM'S REJOINDER.

Mr. Peckham, who had not even taken his seat while Mr. Field was speaking, answered the objections of the counsel with argument equally forcible and pointed.

Your Henor—The counsel present three separate rea-sons for not going on with the trial. First, on account of the great mental and physical strain imposed on counsel for the defense. The defendant in this case has sons for not going on, with the trial. First, on account of the great mental and physical strain imposed on counsel for the defense. The defendant in this case has had the fortune to be defended by some seven or eight different counsel; the prosecution has been orducted, as far as the labor has been concerned, by two, assisted by the advice and aid of the District-Attorney in person. I think, also, the Court may take notice of the fact that the senior counsel for the prosecution has come from the labor of several weeks in the case preceding this, and there is at least an equal strain and labor on this side. Notwithstanding that, we are ready to enter now on another trial, and we do not feel that the strain upon us has been so great but that we are able to enter now on another trial, and we do not feel that the strain upon us has been so great but that we are able to enter upon the duties of another. It strikes me that among the multitude of counsel for the detendant, if those who took a particularly prominent part hitherto were relieved by others, the strain might be avoided. As for the civil suit, I will say I am also engaged in it, and the preparations and labor of it are on me equally with this now being tried; although I shall have the advantage in the civil suit of the aid of the associate counsel, Mr. Charles O'Conor. But Mr. O'Conor has been engaged in the trial of a case of unequaled interest, and requiring unequaled effort. Of course, if when the civil suit comes on to be tried, we are on this case, it will be a sufficient reason for adjourning the civil suit. An additional reason is presented, that there are numerous cases for high crimes now waiting to be tried, and that public justice; and if the District-Attorney, in the discharge of his duty, sees the to move for trial this case of misdemennor, to be sure, by which \$6,000,000 was taken from the public fustice demands that they should be brought to a conclusion which shall say that a man is suilty or not guilty, and, therefore, I ask that the case

sel nor the exhaustion of the Court, taken into consideration.

Mr. Bartlett-Your Honor is "of age." [Laughter.]

Judge Davis—And I begin to feel my lage. Nor does it arise from the importance of this criminal business, but I am troubled with a question as to the continuation of this term, inasmuch as on Monday the regular term begins, and there would be two Courts cotemporaneously in session. It strikes me that there is some little ously in session. It strikes me that there is some member assument there.

Mr. Peckham admitted that he was unable to advise

Court on the question.

MR. GRAHAM'S REMARKS.

Mr. Graham here spoke for the first time:

It cannot overlap the term beginning on Monday. There is no power given this Court such as a special statute gives the General Sessions, to overlap an independent term. This prosecution was initiated in December, 1871. Between that and December, 1872, they piled indictments on the defendant in the General Sessions, none of which they tried, and on one of which they sought to commit him without bail. Down to October last there was no motion on the part of the prosecution. In October last this indictment now before the Court, as far as we know, was first drawn, certainly first presented. We demanded a copy on Oct. 24, and did not receive it until Nov. II, so that this prosecution is exarcely two months old. The defendant has passed through a trial that hasted for weeks. It is a question whether the prosecution can pick out the most disadvantgoous time for him. If the Court sees that the prosecution uses their power perversely, the discretion of the Court can arrest their action, and compel them to consult somewhat the convenience and rights of the accused, as well as of his counsel. They have tried Mayor Hall in October. They have put both these trials before the public. In one newspaper I saw to-day, there is an article in which they seem to exuit over the efforts made here to "whip in" this jury. If these sentiments are to be breathed into the community at this time, and every effort is made by the press to prejudice men against him, I submit that it is a serious consideration whether he is to have a fair and impartial trial; not only fair, but impartial; and whether he would be likely to enjoy his constitutional privilege at this time. If Mr. Peckam proposes to make the business of hunting Mr. Tweed a continual occupation, we do not. [Sensation.] If the people are so liberal in the compelied to the searches which Mr. Peckham is disposed to give up all their time to the case. If Mr. Peckham is disposed to give insued to the sum it it is disposed to give up all their ti Mr. Graham here spoke for the first time :

after hearing both sides. You did not ask for a post-ponement of the trial on the ground of want of propers-Mr. Graham—We did, Sir; we asked for delay, and our motions were said to be dilatory. Your Honor said you were told that the first Monday in the month was fixed for this trial; now I knew that to be not the fact. Mr. Burrill—And we asked for delay on affidavit.

COMMENTS OF COUNSEL. The room was not vacated, however, for a long time The counsel on both sides remained and chatted about the result of the trial. On the faces of Mr. Tweed's aix champions there was an expression of exuitation ill-con-cealed. None of them, however, admitted their satisfaction with the verdict, but said: "There ought to have been an acquittal." "But," queried afreporter, "you are not a all annoyed at the result ?" "Oh, no!" was responded with a smile: " we would rather have had an acquittal very naturally, you know." Whereupon another punctuated the conversation with a period. Mr. Burrill was asked about it, but he appeared uncommunicative

and was left alone. The countenance of Mr. Peckham, as he stood by the window, was forbidding enough to repel anybody. The result was a severe disappointment to his hopes and anticipations, for, as he had stated, he wanted it one way or the other, and not half-way between. TRIBUNE reporter, who had been told confidently by the defendant's friends that the jury stood 11 for acquittal to one for conviction, and by others that the count wa nine to three, approached Mr. Peckham with the ques-tion. "Have you any idea that they stood as many as 1: Mr. Peckham replied, "I don't know any thing about it; I believe there is more than one honest

man on that jury." " Was there probably a majority for acquittal, think ?" "Yes: I think it most likely that the proportion was seven to five in favor of Tweed. Tweed might as well have had members of his own family for jurors as a

good many of them." "Eleven to one, Peckham," shouted an acquaintance

familarly at this moment.

Mr. Peckham answered curtly: "Then the proper tion of honest men is smaller yet!" EIGHT JURORS FOR ACQUITTAL. The crowd then slowly dispersed. What the Jury did

in the jury-room, it is said, they have bound themselves by an oath not to divulge. The most trustworthy sources state that, on the first ballot they stood ten for acquittal to two for conviction, but the next ballot resuited in eight for acquittal, three for conviction, and one who would not vote at all. The following are the names and occupations of th

jurors:

Louis Arnheim, clothier, No. 2,295 Taird-ave. Henry Warren, produce dealer, No. 23 North Moore-st John D. Hamilu, auctioneer, No. 100 West Thirty third-st.
John S. Rockwell, liquor dealer, No. 127 East Twenty-John Hazleton, piano-maker, No. 34 University-place. Thomas W. Roche, produce dealer, No. 234 Eighth-ave. Dennison R. Parker, oyster dealer, No. 170 Frank-

ort-st. Patrick J. Keany, toy dealer, No. 255 Henry-st. Richard Mawson, liquor dealer, No. 452 Greenwich at. Samuel C. Hine, restaurant keeper, No. 1,669 Sixth-ave. Henry M. Williams, Custom-House Agent, Hotel mon Marx, shoemaker, No. 324 East Sixteenth-st.

THE JURORS BOUND TO SECRECY. The jurors in many instances were reticent, all admitting that their lips had been sealed by a pledge to keep

the proceedings and the count secret. Henry Warren, a dealer in produce, living at No. 23 North Moore st. was called upon by a reporter and ques-tioned relative to the proceedings in the jury-room. He stated that he was under a solemn promise not to reveal anything that occurred. He was asked whether each juror had not subscribed to an oath not to reveal aught of the proceedings in the jury-room. He denied that there was any oath taken, but said that the members of the jury entered into a compact not to reveal any of their proceedings, and he considered himself bound by this. If, however, any one of the jurors breaks this compact, he will consider himself absolved from his promise, and will tell all that occurred. The proposition was made and agreed to by all immediately after they entered the jury-room. Mr. Warren said he was not th one who proposed this measure, nor did be feel at liberty to give the name of the author. One reason, perhaps. for this action on their part was that a portion of the press had criticised the jury quite strongly, and this was

ne means of obtaining revenge. John S. Rockwell, keeper of the "Reviver" saloon, No. 127 East Twenty-ninth-st., at Lexington-ave., when questioned by a reporter, replied, briefly and pointedly,

You'll get nothing out of me. Louis Arnbeim of No. 2,295 Third-ave, was asked how the different members of the jury stood on the question of a verdict. He answered that he was not at liberty to relate anything that took place in the jury-room, except a single fact, which would explain his silence. as the jury were left in the room to find a verdict, a member proposed that all pledge themselves that whatever the result of their deliberations might be, the position taken by the members should never be divulged. This was agreed to without much discussion or deliberation, and all the jurymen bound themselves by an oath to maintain se creey. Mr. Roche would not tell who it was that made the proposition, but said that if he had supposed that the result would be as it was, or if he had given the matter serious thought, he would not have entered into the compact. He considered it cowardly for a man to refuse, publicly, to stand by his action in such a matter. He would be very glad, he said, to give all the information asked for if he were not bound to keep silence. Mr. Arnheim was anxious to know the state of popular feeling in reference to the trial and its result. He said that ever since he had been sworn in as a juryman he had not heard or read anything on the subject. When told that all respectable citizens had desired Tweed's conviction and regretted [the non-decision of the jury, he said that he had supposed that was the case, and was sorry that names of the members of the

jury who were responsible for the disappointment of these hopes could not be made public. Mr. Solomon Marx, a bootmaker at No. 182 Broadway, was found in his shop about 6 p. m., and to the various questions relating to the doings of the jury while in council, answered: "I am very sorry, but I made a promise not to say anything."

Conversations with other jurymen were quite as fruit-

A PARDONED CONVICT ON THE JURY. It is rumored that Thomas W. Roche, one of the jurors who voted for the conviction of Tweed, has been an inmate of the Penitentiary for violation of the revenue laws. The story goes that he was sentenced for a year, and was pardoned by the President. The pardon took effect on the day of the expiration of his term of service. This was for the purpose of removing his civil disabilities. It is questioned, however, whether he was qualified to serve on a jury, though the Commissioner eems, under the law, to be the sole judge of the moral fitness of jurymen. It is said that the counsel for the prosecution were aware of the fact that Roche had been a convict, and had prepared a certified copy of the court and prison records establishing the fact, for the purpose of using it on a motion to set aside the verdict, in case one had been rendered for Tweed's acquittal.

FREIGHT RATES.

NO ADVANCE CONTEMPLATED.

Assertions have been made of late that the General Preight Agents of the New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Eric Railway lines, or, as they are better known, the "trunk lines," were about to reduce their rates for freight to all points East and West. The agents of these lines make up the schedule of rates ito all points. and these are accepted by the agents of the fast freight lines, who have to accommodate their figures to those established by the railroads. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called, yesterday, on the agents of the trunk lines and on several representatives of the fast freight lines. Soveral of the latter said that they had heard rumors that the rates were to be lowered, but they had no means of verifying these statements. The General Agents who fix the rates seldom send notice more than a few hours in advance of the time fixed upon, in order that merchants may not hold back their goods. If it were known that on a certain day a lower schedule of rates would go into effect, during the interval searcely a pound of freight would be shipped, and merchants would back for the lower rates.

The agents of the trank lines denied that there was

any general reduction contemplated. The only embar ent was one that had been encountered all along. rassment was one that had been encountered and arrangement The National Dispatch, a fast freight line, had certain contracts with Eastern roads connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, by means of which goods could be shipped to the West, by a long and rounds oute, at lower rates than the trunk lines were charging. The amount of goods shipped by this route was com paratively small. To certain points in the East there was competition on account of this line, and the Boston and Albany, and other railroads leading into Boston, had been compelled at times to make concessions to re-tain the custom of those who were in the habit of shippast month, and this and other matters have been discussed. Meetings will also be held during the coming month. It is asserted, however, by the general sgents, that there will be no decided reduction.

ANOTHER GREAT FRAUD.

SEVERAL MILLIONS SQUANDERED FOR WORTHLESS PAVEMENTS.

WOODEN, CONCRETE, AND ASPHALT PAVE MENTS OF THIS CITY UTTERLY WORTHLESS-REPAIRS COSTING MORE THAN TO RELAY WITH BELGIAN BLOCKS - CONCRETE AND ASPHALT PATENTS WORSE THAN WOODE! PAVEMENTS-FACTS AND FIGURES FOR PROP ERTY-HOLDERS AND LEGISLATORS.

A bill was introduced in the Assembly at Albany, on Monday last, to regulate street openings and later another measure which, according to its title affects the character of the pavement to be said in nev and old streets, was submitted in the Senate. The purposes of the two bills are not yet known here, but it is understood that a lobby of more or less wealth and influence is at work to secure legislation which is designed to inflict upon this city pavements of as doubtful value as those now possessed. For the information of the legislators who are to consider these bills THE TRIB UNE has caused inquiry to be made relative to the condi tion of the patent pavements now laid in this city. Happily the Commissioner of Public Works, George M. Van Nort, has just concluded a careful survey of the whole field and subject, and the conclusions reached and herewith presented have an official weight and importance This thorough investigation into the subject of street pavements has been made by experts under the Commissioner's orders. They have examined into the dura bility of stone, wood, and asphalt pavements, ascer-tained the cost of each, and their adaptability to the traffic of the city. GREAT COST OF WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

The result shows that while stone is more durable than the others, it is also vastly cheaper, and that the cost of paving streets in the city with other patent pave nents, amounts to several million dollars which have een virtually squandered. The Commissioner claims that it is vastly cheaper to repaye streets that now have wooden or asphalt pavements in a worn and dilapidated endition with Belgian or granite block pavements, than to repair them with the same wooden or asphalt material. The only way they can be repaired is to put down new material. This will cost \$3 50 to \$4 50 per square vard for the asphalt, and about \$5 for wooden pave ments; while the cost of Belgian trap block under the present administration is only \$2.40 (it was \$3.50 under Tweed), and of granite block only \$2 70 per square yard. Beside this actual saving in first cost, it has been determined that the stone will last four times the duration of wooden, and three times the duration of asphalt pavements. The total cost of paving and keeping in partial repair 184 miles of streets since 1866 has been \$2,254,478 87. lime the pavement has been laid is about three years, and its condition about one-half rotted and worn ou During the year 1872, \$85,000 was expended for repairs on 21,250 yards repaired or relaid. This is duration of the pavements, taking into consideration their heavy use in some streets and light ase in others, is only 15 years. If all the streets of the city were paved with wooden pavements it would cost the city for the 580 miles of streets \$72,705,049 55 overy 15 years to repaye the streets and keep them in proper condition for travel, or near \$5,000,000 every year. It will be readily understood how traffic would be impeded with 120 miles of street in impassable condition during every year, and how great would be the loss of trade to pe ons doing business in the streets where repairings were

being carried on. WORTHLESS CONCRETE PAVEMENTS. The concrete pavements laid on the streets of the city since 1868 have cost \$524,637 56, and on the parks, \$82,427 56 more, or \$607,085 12 altogether. The principal and essen-tial ingredients which are made use of in the composition of bituminous pavements are broken stone, gravel, sand, (or ashes, cinders slag, vitrified clay, and glass refuse intended partially to replace these), with bitumen of asphalt or coal tar as the concreting substance Nearly 100 patents have been issued by the Patent Office for these inventions, and in a report lately made on the subject by several of the foremost engineers in the country, consisting of M. A. Kellogg of the Department of Parks, John J. Culyer of the Brooklyn Park Commis sion, Jas. D. Estabrook, Engineer of Fairmount Park Philadelphia; A. B. Muliett, Engineer of Board of Public Works, Washington, and O. E. Babcock, Engineer, U. S. A., of Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington, it is

stated that "For the purpose of fulfilling the requirements of the law, the patentees have been permitted to include in their specifications (under the preference of using them as desirable ingredients) such rubbish as sawdust, shavings, charcoal dust, peal, &c. It may be reasonably questioned how far the operation of this branch of our Government serves to encourage and foster honeat talent and industry, and especially the development of really useful and substantial improvement in desirable pavement compositions. Less than fifteen of pavement compositions present to-day any claims to the attention of practical men, and perhaps not one-half of these have more than partially succeeded, and some have totally failed for want of correct knowledge and experience (in combining and manipulating materials) on the part of the patentee. A pavement composed of broken stone, gravel, sand, or their equivalents, if they can be found, For the purpose of fulfilling the requirer

united with asphalt and coal-tar bitumen, properly pre-pared, without doubt, will make a readway which shall prove both cheap and durable; but no process now in use, so far as known to the members of the Board, by which any of the pavements are at present manufac-tured offer such conditions of uniformity in the manipula-tion of the work as to warrant assurances of sub-stantial success."

Mr. Van Nort's inspection of the condition of these pavementain the city has convinced him of the correct eas of the above statements, as none of this class of pavements which have had to sustain much travel are in even a fair condition. In Summer heavy travel wear ruts in the pavements, and the action of frost disinte

grates them and causes them to crumble in the Winter. ASPHALT PAVEMENTS WORSE THAN WOODEN ONES. The asphalt pavements which are tald in the city are

Scrimshaw Patent Pavement, Scharf Patent Pavement, Grahamite Asphalt Pavement, Grahamite Aspanit Favon Evans Pavement, Day Vulcanite Pavement, Fibert Vulcanite Pavement, Fisk Concrete Pavement, Sobelinger Pavement, New Chatel.

The City Hall Park is laid with three of these pave ents. The plaza in front of the City Hall is laid with the Scharf pavement, the paths are laid with the Fish concrete, and the roadway across the south end with Schelinger pavement. The latter is worn more than the others, probably on account of the additional traffic which seeks that passageway across the park. Scharf pavement, in Summer, has been found easily to receive and retain impressions of vehicles, and, as a consequence, many ruts are observable in front of the City Hail. Union-squarelis covered with the New Chate payement, which has been considerably affected by the action of the frost. This will require repairing in the Spring. Madison-square and the Battery-square are paved with the Schelinger pavement, which gives evi

ience of rapidly becoming disintegrated. The paths of Washington-square are composed of the Day Vulcanite Pavement and are only little work Reservoir-square is paved with the Grahamite Asphalt Pavement, which has also been laid on Thirty-eighth-st. between Fifth and Madison-aves. This pavement has so far withstood the elements, and affords good foot-hold for horses.

The general condition of the asphalt pavements in the city is bad, and such as to tend to the belief that their endurance is much less than that of the wooden pave ments. There are many reasons given for the failure of these pavements to withstand wear. The Board of Engineers mentioned above say that

"The proper use of material necessary to secure a com-bination which will adapt itself most effectively to the changes of temperature, avoiding liability to excessive softening in Summer and to the frequent and uncertain cracking by contraction in Winter, to which a rigid com-pound is compared, is a very difficult result to attain, is a very nice and delicate chemical operation, and has not

Others state that the peculiar character of the soil of this city is such as to occasion decay and affect injuriously pavements made of wood or concrete.

THE COST OF REPAIR. If no more wooden pavements will be laid in this city, 80,000 aquare yards of renewal will be required in each year to maintain the present quantity, and at \$4 per yard it will entail an expense annually on the city of \$320,000. If no more asphalt pavements are laid it will cost \$120,000 a year to keep the present ones in repair, or for repairs of wooder and asphalt pavements, \$440,000 laid out every year by the city. The repairs to stone pavements in 200 miles of streets in the city have cost only \$150,000, or an average of \$517 a mile, each year. Of the streets which have these patent pavements are re paired with Belgian, granite, or trap-block pavement, the ost distributed through five years will be \$187,680, and endure three times as long as the other pavements. PROPERTY HOLDERS' OBJECTIONS.

The feeling among property owners in regard to these patent pavements is general and identical. There is universal condemnation of them, and tax-payers are urging members of the Common Council, as fast as the pavements wear out, to replace them with stone. Since decay has taken place in the pavements, especially th wooden ones, many complaints have been made of the unpleasant and unhealthy effluvia emitted from them, and that many streets are untit for travel. Commis sioner Van Nort has used his best endeavors to remedy the evils, but he states that he has only been able to do so to a limited extent. Mr. Van Nort says in regard to complains made to his department.

regard to complains made to his department.

"It has been decided in our courts that a municipality is liable in damages for injuries to persons or property by accidents caused by the unsafe condition of highways, and very much of the wooden pavement in this city will, during the coming Spring and Summer, be in a dangerous condition, unless promptly repaired or repaved. The appropriation made for the repairs to wooden pavements for the year 1373 is only \$50,000, and entirely inadequate for the purposes. I would most respectfully suggest that it be increased to a sum sufficient to make temporary repairs on streets where they can be maintained in safety for more than one year, and that provision be made for the repaving, with stone of such quality as may be deemed proper, of all such streets, or parts of them, as will, in any one year, cost more than one-fifth of their first cost to put them in proper condition."

The following table shows the streets where these

The following table shows the streets where these pavements are laid, the kind of pavements, their present condition, how long they have been put down, and

Total cost,

Cost of

A COMPUTATION FROM ASSESSMENT LISTS AND SURVEYOR'S RETURNS OF THE NUMBER OF SQUARE TARDS, AND THE

fees. Condition \$62,742,75 16,943,00 44,001,00 14,060,00 19,359,75 20,552,00 25,184,50 10,003,50 9,077,25 5,894,75 7,365,90 4,579,00 45,000 to 127,140 to 1 15.035 34 Ratty - No had holes,
15.035 37 Repaired,
3.377 45 Grood,
15.035 28 Needs repairing,
51.355 28 Needs repairing,
52.414 92 Repaired,
16.998 72 Repaired,
16.998 72 Repaired,
16.936 13 Diw'r to Sixth-ave, --Bad.
14.931 91 Needs repairing,
15.303 98 Needs repairing,
15.303 98 Needs repairing,
15.403 98 Needs repairing,
15.403 98 Needs repairing,
15.413 35 Repaired,
15.419 35 Needs repairing,
9.171 98 Repaired,
9.171 98 Repaired,
2.171 98 Repaired,
2.135 97 Re Broadway to Wester.

Continuited. Broadway to Greenwichest. II
Dirty-third-st. Maison to Fifth-ave. 10
Twenty-mint. Blaison to Fifth-ave. 10
Twenty-fifth-at. Blaison to Fifth-ave. 10
Twenty-fifth-at. Fourth to Fifth-ave. 10
Twenty-fifth-at. Fourth to Fifth-ave. 11
Twenty-fifth-at. Third to Mailison-ave. 11
Twenty-fifth-at. Third to Mailison-ave. 11
Franklin-at. Elm-at. to West Broadway. 10
Becond-ave. Vourteenth to Nineteenth-at. 10
White-at. (Centre-at. to Broadway. 10
North Moore si. W. B'way to Washington-at. 11
Fifty-first-at. Fifth to Sixth-ave. 11
Fifty-first-at. Fifth to Sixth-ave. 11
Fifth-att-at. Fifth to Sixth-ave. 12
Fifth-att-at. Fifth to Sixth-ave. 13
Fifth-att-at. Broadway to Senith-are. 13
Fifth-att-at. Broadway to Senith-are. 13
Fifth-att-at. Broadway to South-at. 15
Fifth-att-Broadway to South-at. 15
Fifth-att-Broadway to South-at. 15
Fifth-att-Broadway to South-at. 15
Fifth-att-Broadway to General 11
Fifth-att-15,530 88 Noeds repairing.
42,479 77 Sepaired.
62,479 73 Repaired.
23,381 45 Repaired.
19,499 35 Noeds repairing.
19,499 35 Noeds repairing.
19,721 32 Needs repairing.
19,171 82 Repaired—bad.
2,1500 64 Repaired—bad.
2,1500 64 Repaired—bad.
8,079 75 Repaired.
16,142 46 Good.
8,079 75 Needs repairing.
18,103 46 Good.
40,308 31 Repaired.
40,722 50 Needs repairing.
8,257 45 Needs repairing.
8,257 45 Needs repairing.
14,151 26 Good.
17,121 73 Repaired (ent'g in sewer.)
10,914 35 Needs repairing.
12,430 77 Repaired—tait.
433,603 84 Needs repairing.
12,430 77 Repaired—tait.
433,603 84 Needs repairing.
18,297 87 Needs repairing.
12,430 77 Repaired—tait.
433,603 84 Needs repairing. 15,755 00 7,425 00 37,475 40 38,755 01 7,020 00 12,865 00 15,700 00 2,965 00 190,790 00 390,997 00 390,997 00 15,700 00 15,700 00 14,770 00 15,730 00 14,770 00 25,255 00 14,770 00 25,255 00 14,770 00 25,255 00 14,770 00 25,255 00 212,43 ft Newla repairing.
3,27 87 Newla repairing.
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18,430 11 Good.
17,201 03 Needs repairing.
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Pfif-saight-st. Seventh to Night-are.
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Porty-surfaced, Leftagion to Sixth-are.
Porty-surfaced, Making to Blith-are.
Pfift-sighth-st. Sixth to Night-are.
Sixtre-surfaced to Third-are.
Night-st. Second to Third-are.
Night-st. Second to Third-are.
Night-st. Second to Sixth-are. \$2,065,010 43 211.613.7 612,533 63 | 9,455 23 | 9,177 36 | 9,277 36 | 9,277 36 | 9,277 39 | 9,477 39 | 9,477 39 | 9,477 39 | 9,571 39 96 | 5,313 19 | 16,402 44 CONCRETE PAVEMENT 344 00 3,328 cp 4,632 00 21,613 59 2,635 00 19,318 50 19,318 50 16,410 00 4,431 00 4,431 00 15,320 50 15,320 50 15,330 50 15,300 5

149.615

RECAPITULATION.

Total cost of wooden and concrete parements

Cost of mooden payements from 1895 to 1875.

Concrete payements on streets from 1893 to 1872.

Concrete payements in parks from 1893 to 1872.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAINSHIP. The suit of John Foley to restrain the

was authorizing, in a suit to which the corporation was a party, the payment of moneys of the city.

Justice Barrett said that this was an action by Mr.

\$508,920 60

@524,657 56

Chamberiain and the banks holding the city deposits from paying out any city moneys, interest, or principal, except on the Controller's warrant, came up yesterday before Judge Barrett, in the Chambers of the Supreme Court, nominally on the aettlement of the modified order of injunction regulating the paying out of salaries in the Chamberlain's office.

E. Delafield Smith, the corporation counsel, objected that thus was a matter affecting the city, meaning as it is a constituted by aftern of the procedure of the controller's warrant, came up yesterday the city of the suit on the main question, it could not be restrained in this suit. He Poley, the plaintiff had consented to the modification. As he had the right to withdraw the injunction, he did not see how the city, merely a formal party, who had no right to affirmative belief in the matter against the other defendants, could come in. The modification did not authorize any payments whatever. After a desultery discussion, the Coart closed the protein that this was an action by Mr. Poley, the prevent waste, even it Mr. Smith were right on the main question, it could not be restrained in the sait. Mr. Poley, the plaintiff had consented to the modification. As he had the right to withdraw the injunction, he did not see how the city, merely a formal matter against the other defendants, could come in. The modification did not authorize any payments where the property of the plaintiff had consented to the modification. As he had the right to withdraw the injunction, he did not see how the city, merely a formal matter and the property of the paying out of salaries as the control of the order of the modification. As he had the right to withdraw the injunction, he did not see how the city, merely a formal matter and the property of a payment of the policy of the property of the policy of the property of the payment of the property of the payment of the property of the payment of the property of the property of the property of the payment of the property of the payment of

VOICES OF FRIENDS.

SOME OF OUR BUSINESS LETTERS. The following business letters are taken at random from an immense number of similar character, each containing at least \$30. To print them all would uch more than fill a page of the paper :

PAGETOWN, O., Jan. 24: My subscription for TRIBUNE expired the last of December. Money is close. Wanting to go the best I can with it I send the amount for renewal. When a boy I read THE TRIBUNE campaign paper of Log Cabin memory. For the past 20 years I have been a subscriber the most of the time. Many times within the past few weeks have I thought of the satisfaction taken in reading the advice and instruction given by its late chief. Some are disposed to condemn THE TRIBUNE through party spirit. I say to all such persons that within one year that it will silence all such objectors, and stand up more proudly and nobly than ever be fore. We be unto us poor souls if it comes to pass that any party, however good or great it may be, can, to sound its own praises aboad, buy up your powerful and independent journal. Thanks, to you and your fellow-helpers for rescuing it from the hands of those who would degrade S. CURTIS.

ASHFORD, Conn., Jan. 27: Please find inclosed the subscription amount for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for another year. I am much pleased at the course THE TRIBUNE has taken, and that it is not to be a political hack-horse to serve the interests of a party. Zealous Grant men, upon the advent of the election, predicted that THE TRIBUNE would go under, unless it was turned over to the interests of the Administration, and that nothing could save it but the advent of Colfax as editor. We have been told that THE TRIBUNE had lost three-fourths of its subscribers during the campaign, and other stories equally absurd; but I am glad that it still gives evidence substantial prosperity, and hope it may long live to reflect credit upon its illustrious founder. HENRY HICES.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1873: Inclosed I send you draft on New York, payable to New York Tribuns, for \$52.50, to pay subscriptions at club rates for 35 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, to be sent to my address, and seven of THE SEMI-WEEKLY. I trust THE TRIBUNE WIL continue to be the best paper in the land. I shall value it the more because it was his, and read it in remembrance of him. As a Democrat I accept your pledge "that you will condemn what is wrong and co what is right," and promise to do all I can to hold up your hands, and pray for your success.

ANDREW J. HACKLEY.

LANCASTER, N. H., Jan. 13, 1873: As soon as we read your announcement that you had secured THE TRIBUNE, ve formed here a club of 36. I should have sent the mames a fortnight since, but for an illness that prevented me from getting out to collect the money. Make THE TRIBUNE what Mr. Greeley made it, a champion of al true reforms; permit no doubtful advertisement to get into its columns; in short, convince the people that now, as in the past. The Tribune is their friend and cham-FREEDOM M. RHODES.

NORTH AMHERST, Lorain County, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1873 : Please find inclosed Post-Office order for \$33, for which send WEEKLY TRIBUNE. The lateness of the season before it was decided who should edit THE TRIBUNE and what should be its course made me late in getting up this club: but I have persevered, and shall continue to uphold THE TRIBUNE with its present principles, and hope to add to the present club. THOMAS FOOTE.

BARABAS, Wis., Jan. 6, 1873: Inclosed I send you P. O. order for \$39 85, for which please send THE TRIBUNE as per list. I am sorry that my list is not larger, and hope to send more soon. I do not know just when my last year's club expires, and would like this to commence From a friend of Horace Greeley and reader of THE TRIBUNE for 25 years. E. WALBRIDGE.

NORTH VINELAND, Jan. 13, 1873; Inclosed to-day I send you -, by registered letter, to pay for a club of WEEKLY TRIBUNES and an extra, addressed to John H. Haswell, North Vineland, New-Jersey. We subscribe for the paper, firm in the faith that it will ever remain true to its former history, honoring the memory of its Tather. John H. Haswell.
CENTRALIA, Marion County, Ill., Jan. 9, 1873: I last veck sent you \$32 for WEEKLY TRIBUNES, being first installment of club of 50 subscribers, and I berewith send the requisite number (18) to make up that total. In

closed is P. O. Order for \$18, for which please send 18

WERKLY TRIBUNES. I shall probably send you more

subscribers, but have already sent you 50. SAMUEL R. WILD. IONIA, Mich., Jan. 16, 1873: Please add these names to the club of 35, that I sent you two weeks ago, which make in all 50 copies. This, according to your terms entitles me to a copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY. I shall add to this from time to time throughout the Winter. THE TRIBUNE would have got none of these subscribers that I have sent, if it had fallen into the hands of Horace D. B. KNEELAND. Greeley's enemics. CARDINGTON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1873 : Herewith I send you Post-Office Money Order for \$38 80, and names of 34 sub scribers. What The TRIBUNE lost during the campaign -if it did lose-I think will be more than made up within

for THE TRIBUNE unusual success. NEWCASTLE, Lawrence Co., Penn., Jan. 4, 1873: Please find inclosed check for \$30 for 31 copies TRIBUNE, to my P. DUNN. P. S. I do not know whether we are entitled to another number in our old club or not; if so, I wish this club to

I shall work to increase the list to 50 or more. We hope

PAIRPIELD, Iowa, Jan. 9, 1872: Please find postal order for \$41 20, for which send TRIBUNE as per list. I may, perhaps, add more names in a few days to the above list. I would prefer THE SEMI-WEEKLY to THE WEEKLY, to my own address, for a less time, if you send me either C. S. CLARKE.

succeed the old, so that members will not lose a copy.

MARATHON, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1873: I inclose draft for \$42 550 to pay for five SEMI-WEEKLY and 30 WEEKLY TRIBUNES. If you can afford to send me one copy SEMI-WEEKLY for getting up the club, do so; if not, send one WEEKLY. I hope to add to the subscription after a few lays. D. D. HUNT. WILLOUGHET, Lake County, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1873: Inclosed

find post-office order for \$39, for which please send TH WEEKLY TRIBUNS, commencing with the first issue of the year; also, send me prospectus, as I intend to send you 20 subscribers more. PRESCOTT, Wis., Jan. 15, 1873; Please send WEEKLY

TRIBUNE to following subscribers. There are probably some whose time has not expired. Send to those on the expiration of last year's subscription. Inclosed find P. O. order for \$37 for same. G. A. DILL. BUCYRUS, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1873: Inclosed find draft for

\$37 40, in payment for 34 copies Weekly Tribune and one extra for myself. I should like also to have a copy of the Greeley memorial and Tyndall's lectures. Will try and send you additional names. B. LENT. Fulton, Whiteside County, Ill., Jan. 11, 1873: Inclosed

and Post-Office order for \$37.40, for which please send The New-York Weekly Tribune to Fulton P. O., Whiteside County, Ill. Inclosed find list of subscribers. J. C. MITCHELL. CAMDEN, Onelda Co., N.Y., Jan. 6, 1873: Inclosed find my

check for \$45 50, for which please send THE WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for the year 1873. J. H. GAMBLE. FREETOWN, Mass., Jan. 13, 1873: I sent you the name

of 31 subscribers for THE TRIBUNE a few days ago. Please find inclosed a Post-Office draft for \$31, and send DANIEL S. JOHNSON.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 13, 1873: Please find inclosed post-office order for \$41 80, for which send THE WEEKLY TRIBURE for one year to inclosed list of subscribers commencing with Jan. 15, 1873. HENRY RICHARDS.

PORTLAND, Mich., Jan. 19, 1873: Inclosed you will find a draft for \$66 a. d with subscribers' names. I can get probably 15 or 20 m ore in a short time. If you think I have done enough to avec a SEMI-WEEKLY, send it to me.

CAMPTOWN, Penn., Jan. 14, 1873: Inclosed please flud check for \$30, for 30 copies of W. EKLY TRIBUNE. Some of the names do not run out till February or the first of March. LAFFA RTY & LANDON. March. HELENA, Montana Territory, Jan. 5, 1873: Inclosed

please find a money order for \$33 to pay for one year's subscription, for the inclosed club of 30, beginn, 'ng Jan. , 1873. I will try to send you a larger list of subs. ribers in a short time.

Noblesville, Hamilton Co., Ind., Jan. 2, 1873; Land. closed please find \$34 40, for which please send THE TRIBUNE to inclosed names. I will send more names soon. If this entitles me to the Semi-Weekly, send it.

J. W. BROCK. DELPHI, Onondaga County, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1873; I send you a draft of \$46 tor 47 WEEKLIES. I also inclose \$1 for seven Tribune Almanuce (1873), which please forward to me. Please commence this club at No. 1,438

SARGERTOWN, Crawford County, Penn., Jan. 14, 1878 : Inclosed you will find \$40, for which send to my address BEMI-WEEKLY.

36 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and two copies of THE WOLCOTT, N. Y., Jan. 17. 1873 : Inclosed I send you

Money Order for \$34 50 to pay for five copies SEMI-WEEKLE TRIBUNES and 20 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNES for one year.

SKOWHEGAN, Maine, Jan. 20, 1873: Inclosed picase flud money for seven WEEKLY TRIBUNES, to be added to my Club, which will make it 54, and will entitle me to SEMI-WEEKLY, and also a copy of the Memorial. WM. B. MORRILL. JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 13, 1873: Inclosed I send you \$30,

or which please send 31 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIB-UNE for one year. Please send them as early each week as NUNDA STATION, Livingston County, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1878: Inclosed find draft for \$40, for 48 WEEKLY TRIBUNES. For getting up the club, please send one copy SEMI-WEEKLY.

CORRY, Penn., Jan. 17, 1873: For the inclosed draft of

44 please send copies of THE TRIBUNE to inclosed names at Corry, Penn. I will probably want to add names from time to time.

J. D. Bentley.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1871; Inclosed find draft for from time to time. \$30 for 30 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year. Commence with this week's number. Olds & Hunrington.

WORCESTER, Otsego Co., N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872: Inclosed find check of \$30, for which please forward to this office 31 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 1873. H. H. SMITH.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 28, 1872: Inclosed find draft for \$30 for 13 copies SEMI-WEEKLY addressed to this of fice, commencing with the first number in January, 1878. SHERBEOOK, Prov. Quebec, Canada, Dec. 20, 1872:

end \$12 30 for SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, postage paid to the line, to the following names. CANFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1873: Inclosed find post-office order for \$30 80, for which send me 31 copies of Tun

WEEKLY TRIBUNE and four Tribune Almanaes. BRANCHPORT, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1873 : Inclosed find draft for \$43, for which send 31 copies of WEEKLY TRIBUNA Shall add to the above in a few days. P. PARERE.

KENT, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1873: Inclosed please find mo order for \$50, for which please send THE DAILY TRIBUNA six months; also 41 copies of WEEKLY TRIBUNE. C. C. EWBLL

ADAMSVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1873: Inclosed find \$32, for which please send me 32 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE I think I shall add more to the club soon. J. B. SPELLMAN. FLINT, Mich., Jan. 6, 1873: Inclosed please find draft, \$14, for 35 copies of the Weekly edition of Naw-York

SPERRY & BUSHNELL TRIBUNE. NATICK, Mass., Jan. 10, 1873: Inclosed please find \$56, for which send me 50 WEEKLY TRIBUNES for one year, C. BINGHAM. commencing Jan. 1, 1873.

SUNDERLAND, Mass., Jan. 3, 1873: I inclose draft for \$30, for which please send 31 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE to W. R. WARNER. the Tribune Club. HOPE, Warren County, N. J., Jan. 13, 1873: Inclosed please find check for \$30 for 30 copies of WEERLY

EDWIN TURNER. WELLSBORO, Tioga Co., Pa., Jan. 15, 1873: Inclosed please find P. O. order for \$48, for which send TRIBUNE BATEMAN MONROE to inclosed names.

PORT BYRON, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 4, 1873 : I inclose \$34 10, being for 31 names at \$1 10. I shall probably sond RICHARD H. HOFF. SPRINGVILLE, Jan. 13, 1873: For \$30 inclosed, please send 30 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, with one extra, ERASMUS BRIGGS.

DE WITT, Clinton Co., Iowa, Jan. 15, 1873: Inclosed find \$33, for which please send your weekly paper.

LOWELLVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 10: Inclosed find money or-J. B. NESSL& der for \$33 for WEEKLY TRIBUNES.

LECTURE LETTERS.

We subjoin a few from the very numerous expressions of gratification which accompanied the orders for THE TRIBUNE'S Lecture Sheets.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30: Please send me for the money inclosed THE TRIBUNE Lecture Sheet No. 3. I hall with gratitude THE TRIBUNE's enterprise in preserving these valuable lectures to the public by Extra Sheets. Tun TRIBUNE can easily afford to look with historical calmness on such personal expressions of an individual's feelings; but to the individual it is a personal satisfaction to express his feelings of gratitude.

TRENTON, Mich., Jan. 20, 1873: Inclosed find money for one copy each of "Tyndall's Lectures on Light," and other extra half sheet as announced at head of editerials of 15th inst. I cannot do otherwise than avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction as finding that THE TRIBUNE does not and will not dishone the name and aim of its immortal founder.

Iowa Falls, Iowa, Jan. 24: Please send Beecher's lecture, &c., as per advertisement. Also, please place my order in your book for the next like publication of public lecture, for which find money inclosed. I hope that you will continue the publication of so much knowledge for such a small price. THOS. G. ALVORD.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 27: I see it stated that Reecher's lecture on "Compulsory Education," Wendell Phillips's "Lost Arts," Dr. Bellows's "Is there a God!" &c., are all printed on one sheet at the preposterous price of three cents. Please forward the worth of the inclosed in the above, commencing in the order given, to J. C. BONHAM. IOWA CITY, Iowa, Jap. 21, 1873: Please send Tyndall's

Lectures on Light, and Thinune Lecture Extra No. 2. I cannot pass the opportunity of expressing my satisfaction that The Tribune is to remain true to the principles of its founder. Long may it wave. J. P. ORGUTT.

GILMANTON, N. H., Jan. 27 : Please find inclosed the money to pay for TRIBUNE Lecture Extra No. 2. We are glad to see the real old TRIBUNE as founded by Horace Greeley; may it live long and prosper.

OXFORD, Butler County, O., Jan. 27: Please send "TRIBUNE Lecture Extra" Nos. 1 and 2. Success to Tas TRIBUNE founded by Horace Greeley, and continued in the advocacy of his noble principles. C. CROPPER, M.D. ENCOURAGEMENT FROM EVERY QUARTER.

From many columns of letters filled with expressions of sympathy and practical encouragement, and recognizing the value to the entire community of THE TRIBUNE as the representative of independent journalism, we select the following: NEVER BETTER THAN NOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: You have done a splendid thing in printing those lecture sheets. The glorious old TRIBUNE A. B. HEBYST. was never better than now. Troy. N. Y., Jan. 15, 1873.

GLAD OF THE RESCUE. To the Editor of The Tribjune. SIR : The Liberals in this county are heartily glad that THE TRIBUNE was rescued from the control of Administration politicians.

Smithport, Pa., Jan. 10, 1873. JOY AT THE RESULT. to the Editor of The Iribune.

SIR: Having known, personally, honored and oved the founder of THE TRIBUNE for more than thirty years, and been a constant reader of that incomparable years, and been a constant reader of that incomparation fournal ever since it was started. I cannot express the joy 1 1661 to find it has fallen into such good hands.

Salem, Jan. 11, 1873.

HONEST, UPRIGHT, AND INDEPENDENT.

to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The friends of Horace Greeley and the

friends of those who labored with him in making THE TRIBUNE a great and independent journal, I want to comgratulate you and them with you had to be under your control. May wisdom from on high, and the example of the long and useful life of our great departed friend inspire you, and those with you, in making Tus Transurse what it ever has been, an housest, upright, and independent organ of the people.

A. A. TERRELL. dependent organ of the people. Sterling, Ill., Dec. 28, 1872,

LOVE AND SYMPATHY FOR THE TRIBUNE. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR : As an humble reader of THE TRIBUNE. who could not feel it right to desert the Administration of Gen. Grant, I am like a million more Americans who felt that they had not lost Mr. Greeley, and could not hear to feel that, as Republicans, they could possible give up THE TRIBUNE!

To myself and all such, your leading article, "Tur

Bee Fills Page.